PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
(Case No. 02-076)

In the Application of:		)	
		)	
	Elliott, et al.	)	**Before the Examiner:**
		)	**Hamud, F**
Serial No.	**10/076,260**	)	
		)	**Group Art Unit: 1647**
Filed:	**February 14, 2002**	)	
		)	
For:	**G-Protein Coupled Receptor Molecules and Uses Thereof**	)	**Confirmation No.: 9883**

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

DECLARATION PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R § 1.131

We, Steven G. Elliott, residing at 1040 Golden Crest Avenue, Newbury Park, California; Norma Rogers, residing at 4042 Milano Place, Moorpark, California; and Leigh Anne Busse, residing at 887 Yearling Court, Camarillo, California; hereby declare:

1. We are named co-inventors on United States Application No. 10/076,260, filed on February 14, 2002.

2. The invention disclosed and claimed in the instant patent application was conceived in the United States by us before November 16, 1999 and was then diligently reduced to practice.

3. Accompanying this Declaration are photocopies of pages from our laboratory notebook showing conception of our invention before November 16, 1999. Specifically, the photocopies of our laboratory notebook show that a genomic cloning approach was used to identify the nucleic acid sequence of a novel human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR). Nucleic acid sequences from clones were isolated and then re-cloned into a suitable sequencing vector. One of the genomic clones was determined to contain a partial nucleic acid sequence for a human GPCR polypeptide and another genomic clone was determined to contain a full-length nucleic acid

sequence for a human GPCR. The amino acid sequence of the human GPCR polypeptide was determined from this nucleic acid sequence.

4. The dates on the laboratory notebook pages have been redacted from the photocopies. However, the dates are before November 16, 1999, the date on which U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/165,838 was filed, from which PCT Publication No. WO 01/36473 claims the benefit of priority; November 17, 1999, the date on which U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/166,088 was filed, from which PCT Publication No. WO 01/36471 claims the benefit of priority; March 27, 2000, the date on which U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/192,419 was filed, from which PCT Publication No. WO 01/73029 claims the benefit of priority; and March 31, 2000, the date on which U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/193,664 was filed, from which PCT Publication No. WO 01/74904 claims the benefit of priority.

5. We hereby declare further that all statements made herein by each of us to our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Dated: _____ Signed: _____
Steven G. Elliott

_____
Norma Rogers

_____
Leigh Anne Busse

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☐ 1: Biochim Biophys Acta. 1999 Nov 16;1422(3):207-34. Related Articles, Li

ELSEVIER SCIENCE FULL-TEXT ARTICLE

Modelling G-protein-coupled receptors for drug design.

Flower DR.

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The G-protein coupled receptors form a large and diverse multi-gene superfamily with many important physiological functions. As such, they hav become important targets in pharmaceutical research. Molecular modelling a site-directed mutagenesis have played an important role in our increasing understanding of the structural basis of drug action at these receptors. Aspect of this understanding, how these techniques can be used within a drug-desigr programme, and remaining challenges for the future are reviewed.

Publication Types:
- Review
- Review, Tutorial

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